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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993, which requested me to keep the Council informed of developments regarding the implementation of the provisions of the general peace agreement and to submit a report on the matter to the Council before 31 October 1993. In addition, the Security Council requested me to examine expeditiously the request by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) that the United Nations monitor all police activities in Mozambique. The present report covers the period from my last report of 30 August 1993 to 28 October 1993 and brings up to date the information on activities of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) in the implementation of the political, military and humanitarian aspects of the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council.

2. I visited Maputo from 17 to 20 October 1993 and had very positive and constructive meetings with the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, President of RENAMO, as well as with leaders of other political parties and representatives of the international community. I am pleased to report that a new momentum has been created in Mozambique, which should help to facilitate the full and timely implementation of the peace agreement.

I. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. General

3. A number of significant developments have taken place since my report to the Council of 30 August 1993 (S/26385). In accordance with Security Council resolution 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993, and in order to try to break the stalemate in the peace process, I and my Special Representative for Mozambique, Mr. Aldo Ajello, have continued to urge the Government and RENAMO to speed up the implementation of the general peace agreement, particularly with respect to the adoption of the electoral law and the assembly and demobilization of troops.

4. A number of agreements were reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during my recent visit to Maputo on outstanding issues that were impeding the peace process. These agreements cover, inter alia: (a) the assembly and demobilization of RENAMO and government troops as well as the simultaneous disarmament of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops; (b) the composition of the National Elections Commission and the system and time-table for finalizing the electoral law; (c) the chairmanship of the National Commission for Administration, the National Police Affairs Commission and the Commission for Information; (d) the creation of local subcommittees of the National Police Affairs Commission to monitor the activities of the Mozambican Police; and (e) the guidelines for the Cease-fire Commission related to the movement of troops after signature of the peace agreement. Following these agreements, the revised time-table with the new dates for assembly and demobilization of troops was approved at a meeting of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission on 22 October 1993.

B. Assembly and demobilization of troops

5. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 863 (1993) stressed the urgent need for the early initiation of the process of assembly and demobilization of troops and its continuation in accordance with the revised time-table without preconditions and urged RENAMO to join the Government in authorizing the immediate assembly of troops.

6. As I reported earlier, the Government had indicated its readiness to initiate assembly of troops as soon as RENAMO was prepared to do the same. For a long time, RENAMO had been reluctant to begin assembly and demobilization of troops and had linked various conditions to the process, including the full deployment of the United Nations military contingent, an agreement on the question of administrative control over RENAMO-held areas and the full establishment of United Nations monitoring of police activities as well as on the disarmament of militia and paramilitary groups.

7. During my visit to Maputo, President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama agreed to begin the movement of their troops to assembly areas in November 1993 and to start demobilization in January 1994. The dismantling of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops will be undertaken simultaneously. All troops are to be demobilized by no later than May 1994.

8. In order to facilitate the cantonment and demobilization of troops, the assembly points that are not ready to receive troops should be approved by both parties and equipped to do so within one month. Since my last report to the Council, the Cease-fire Commission has approved two additional assembly areas, bringing the number of such areas to 36 out of a projected total of 49. The decision on the remaining 13 areas, most of which belong to RENAMO, has been held up owing to the logistical unsuitability of those areas or to political considerations. A number of the outstanding RENAMO sites may indeed need to be moved to different locations. The Government is ready to show flexibility by allowing RENAMO, under certain conditions, to establish assembly areas in zones under its control. Of the 36 approved assembly areas, 26 now belong to the Government (out of a planned total of 29), while 10 belong to RENAMO (out of a projected total of 20); teams of United Nations military observers have already

been deployed in 23 of them. Meanwhile, the Government has indicated that it will permit the United Nations to establish a presence in the remaining 12 approved government sites when the number of approved RENAMO assembly areas is in closer proportion to that approved for it.

C. Preparation for elections

9. The Security Council, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 863 (1993), urged RENAMO and other political parties to join with the Mozambican Government in quickly agreeing on an electoral law, including provisions for the establishment of an effective National Elections Commission. In this connection, it will be recalled that the multi-party conference on the draft electoral law had reached a deadlock on 3 August 1993 over article 16 (composition of the National Elections Commission). This led to a complete breakdown of discussions, and on 17 September 1993 the conference was finally declared dissolved by its Chairman. Despite various attempts to break the stalemate on article 16 and to find a way of continuing debate on other articles, agreement could not be reached between the Government, RENAMO and the other political parties. Subsequently, the Government declared its intention to finalize the draft law through bilateral consultations with all interested parties. The electoral law must be approved by Parliament no later than November 1993 in order to hold elections by October 1994.

10. On 25 September 1993, RENAMO adopted a declaration reaffirming its commitment to elections in October 1994. However, it suggested that, in view of the short time available, elections could be held without completing the demobilization process. My Special Representative, while welcoming RENAMO's commitment to holding elections in October 1994, underlined that elections without demobilization would be contrary to the peace agreement, and, therefore, unacceptable to the United Nations.

11. As stated earlier, an agreement was reached on the composition of the National Elections Commission during my visit to Maputo. The National Elections Commission will be composed of 10 members from the Government, 7 members from RENAMO, 3 from the other political parties and an independent chairman. The chairman will be selected by the 20 members of the Commission. If the National Elections Commission is unable to come to an agreement on this issue, it will present a list of up to five candidates to President Chissano, who will then make the appointment from the list. All decisions of the National Elections Commission will be taken by consensus.

12. President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama have also agreed that the rest of the electoral law will be examined at meetings of representatives of all parties at the technical level. Once it is approved by all parties, the draft of the electoral law will be sent to the Council of Ministers for approval before the end of October 1993. The law will then be submitted to the National Assembly for final adoption, which is expected to take place no later than the end of November 1993.

D. Police

13. In their agreement of 26 August 1993, President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama requested the United Nations to monitor all police activities in the country as well as the rights and liberties of citizens of Mozambique (S/26385/Add.1). In pursuance of Security Council resolution 863 (1993), I sent a small survey team of experts to Mozambique to assist me in preparing recommendations about the size and exact requirements of the proposed ONUMOZ police contingent. On 13 October 1993, Mr. Dhlakama issued a declaration in Maringue which stated that he would agree to begin the assembly of RENAMO troops at the end of November, provided that United Nations police observers had begun monitoring Mozambican police activities by that time.

14. In the course of my recent visit to Maputo, I informed President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama of the serious financial and other constraints that the United Nations is facing. In the circumstances, it would be unrealistic to expect that the requested United Nations police contingent could be deployed at short notice. Given the possibility of delays in the deployment of the contingent, the Government and RENAMO have agreed to establish local subcommittees of the National Police Affairs Commission to monitor police activities throughout the country.

15. In light of this very recent decision, the survey team of United Nations police experts is currently reviewing the police contingent's requirements and I will shortly submit to the Security Council a separate report on its establishment. Meanwhile, as a contingency measure, I intend, subject to the concurrence of the Council, to proceed with the selection and deployment of the 128 police observers already authorized by the Security Council (see S/24892, paras. 28 and 48 (c), and Add.1 and Security Council resolution 797 (1992).

E. National Commission for Administration, National Police Affairs Commission and National Commission for Information

16. Paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 863 (1993) called on the Government and RENAMO to make operational without further delay the National Police Affairs Commission, the National Commission for Information and the National Commission for Administration. As members of the Council are aware, these Commissions were established and their members and three chairmen were appointed by President Chissano in August 1993. The National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Information are composed of 21 members: 6 nominated by the Government and 6 by RENAMO and 9 others by the President of Mozambique from Mozambican personalities known for their competence and impartiality. The National Commission for Administration is composed of eight members: four nominated by the Government and four by RENAMO.

17. Since the inauguration of the Commissions, RENAMO had refused to attend their meetings, questioning the impartiality of the nine members appointed by the President to the National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Information, as well as the nomination of the chairmen of all three Commissions. As a result, these Commissions, whose activities are very important for the implementation of the peace agreement, could not become

operational. The National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Administration are essential for the implementation of the agreements reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama in August on a single administration at the provincial and district levels and on the monitoring of police activities.

18. Agreements were also reached on the chairmanship of all three Commissions during my visit to Maputo. The National Commission for Administration will have two chairmen who will work on a rotating basis, one of whom would be nominated by the Government and the other by RENAMO. At the same time, agreements were attained on the chairmanship of the National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Information. After extensive discussion, Mr. Dhlakama also agreed with the proposed composition of these two Commissions. Both the Government and RENAMO further concurred that the work of the three Commissions would begin immediately.

F. Time-table for the peace process

19. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 863 (1993), the Security Council strongly urged the Government and RENAMO to agree and adhere to the revised time-table for the implementation of the general peace agreement without further postponements. The Government had earlier approved the revised time-table and announced its readiness to start the assembly of troops, while RENAMO had reserved its position on the assembly and demobilization of troops. Discussions in informal meetings of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission on the revised time-table were suspended when the RENAMO delegation returned to its headquarters in September for a meeting of the RENAMO National Council. Subsequently, following the agreements reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during my visit, the time-table was finally approved and signed by both parties in a meeting of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission on 22 October 1993.

20. In accordance with the revised time-table, the concentration of troops in the assembly areas will commence in November 1993, to be followed in January 1994 by the demobilization process. It is expected that 50 per cent of the troops will be demobilized by March 1994, and that the demobilization of troops should be completed by May 1994. Training of officers and soldiers for the new army will begin in November 1993 (training of the infantry instructors at the Nyanga centre in Zimbabwe is already in progress) and is to be completed by August 1994. The new Mozambican Defence Forces should be fully operational by September 1994. Transportation to the places of origin of former soldiers who will not form part of the new army is expected to start in January and to conclude by May 1994 in order to enable the demobilized soldiers to register for elections. Repatriation of refugees and displaced persons has already begun and is expected to be largely completed by April 1994. Voter registration is expected to take three months and has been scheduled from April to June 1994. The electoral campaign will take place from 1 September 1994 until mid-October 1994 after which the elections will take place by the end of October 1994.

II. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. Deployment of the military component

21. There has been no substantial change in the deployment of the military component since my last report to the Council (S/26385). As of 21 October 1993, the total strength of the formed units of the military contingent, including support elements, was 6,021, with contributions from the following countries:

Argentina	36
Bangladesh	1 362
Botswana	723
India	899
Italy	1 043
Japan	48
Portugal	279
Uruguay	814
Zambia	817

22. Also, 196 military personnel served in the Force and regional headquarters of ONUMOZ. The main activities of the formed units continued to be the conduct of extensive air and motorized patrols in the main transport corridors, as well as the maintenance of temporary road checkpoints to monitor road movements. United Nations troops have continued to escort road convoys and trains transporting food supplies to various regions as well as to the assembly areas. In addition, they continued to assist in the repair of major access roads, both those in heavily populated areas and those leading to assembly areas. The troops also guarded important installations such as oil-pumping stations as well as United Nations storage facilities.

23. As of 21 October 1993, 303 of the authorized total of 354 military observers were deployed with ONUMOZ. Assisted by United Nations formed units, the observers continued to conduct inspections and investigations of cease-fire violation complaints. Furthermore, the observers were involved in the establishment and preparation of assembly areas. When the demobilization begins, the role of the military observers will be expanded to include supervision of the collection, storage and disposal of the arms and ammunition of the assembled soldiers.

24. In paragraph 7 of my previous report (S/26385), I noted the need to provide additional patrols and surveillance, including permanent stationing of military personnel outside the main corridors. I also emphasized the need to bring the strength of the military component of ONUMOZ to the originally envisaged level in order to deploy troops in Zambezia Province and to improve security in that region in general, as well as to provide escort for humanitarian assistance convoys. The security situation in the province is still precarious. Because of frequent incidents of banditry, international humanitarian relief organizations are reluctant to operate there. The security situation has also made it very difficult to establish the presence of unarmed United Nations military observers in many areas of this part of the country. I therefore propose to deploy a United Nations infantry unit in Zambezia Province; the implementation of this proposal would not affect the overall strength of the ONUMOZ military component.

25. A recent increase in incidents of banditry along the main routes, in particular in the southern region, is a matter of particular concern to ONUMOZ. One of the main tasks of ONUMOZ is to assume transitional responsibility for security in the corridors and on other key routes, as well as to protect humanitarian convoys using them. In order to address the immediate security concerns along and around national highway No. 1 to Xai-Xai, national highway No. 2 to Namaacha, the road connecting to Ressano Garcia and other main routes, ONUMOZ is seeking the close cooperation of the Mozambican police. In particular, a task force comprised of government and ONUMOZ representatives has been established to examine general modalities for such cooperation.

26. The demand for ONUMOZ air transport has steadily increased with progress in the implementation of the Agreement. Besides air patrols, there is a growing need for the transport of equipment and United Nations personnel to and from the assembly areas and other points in the various regions, as well as for the transport of Government and RENAMO officers in connection with their training for the new army. I expect that additional requirements for transport of Government and RENAMO soldiers to the assembly areas and their onward travel after demobilization will place an additional burden on the Mission's already overstretched air transport. Meanwhile, out of the 18 helicopters required, only 13 have so far been authorized. Moreover, ONUMOZ requires the further capacity of an extra C-130-type cargo aircraft.

B. Cease-fire

27. The Security Council, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 863 (1993), emphasized the need to respect fully all the provisions of the general peace agreement and in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the movement of troops. Since my last report (S/26385), there have been six complaints of alleged cease-fire violations. In the course of inspections conducted by the United Nations, two of those complaints were resolved and two were only partially confirmed, while two were not. On the whole, formally confirmed cease-fire violations have been relatively few and have presented no serious threat to the peace process. Since it resumed its meetings in June 1993, the Cease-fire Commission has reviewed a total number of 59 complaints of alleged cease-fire violations, out of which 27 have been partly or fully substantiated.

28. As noted in my previous report (S/26385), the Government had complained that RENAMO occupied certain areas after the signing of the general peace agreement. These allegations were confirmed by investigations that were conducted by Cease-fire Commission teams comprised of United Nations military observers as well as government and RENAMO representatives. The Cease-fire Commission requested RENAMO to withdraw, but the latter claimed that those troop movements were undertaken mainly for logistical reasons and was reluctant to withdraw. Allegations that the Government had occupied certain areas after the signing of the peace agreement were recently presented to the Cease-fire Commission by RENAMO, and those claims are still under investigation. In some cases, logistical difficulties could serve as a justification for the movement of troops from one location to another. As noted in my previous report (S/26385, para. 26), ONUMOZ had prepared a set of guidelines that draw a distinction between troop movements for military and logistical purposes in order to establish clear criteria for analysing cease-fire violations. The

Government has accepted the guidelines. During my visit to Maputo, Mr. Dhlakama finally indicated his readiness to approve the text, which was later signed by both parties in a meeting of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission on 23 October 1993.

C. Formation of the Mozambican Defence Forces

29. As the Security Council is aware, the training of the first 100 instructors (50 each from the Government and RENAMO) for the new Mozambican Defence Forces was initiated in early August 1993. I am pleased to report that, after some delays in the dispatch of the RENAMO contingent, the additional 440 officers from both parties have now arrived at the Nyanga training centre in Zimbabwe with the assistance of ONUMOZ. The goal of the programme, which is being run by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is to train a corps of officers for the new national army.

30. Furthermore, in accordance with the Lisbon agreement of 19 February 1992, France has agreed to train a company of military engineers, while Portugal will train three companies of special forces and two of marines, as well as provide a course for senior military officers, logisticians and administrative personnel. It is expected that the training of the first logistics unit and the first special forces company will begin in November 1993. The 380 RENAMO soldiers earmarked to participate in this training programme are already assembled at their headquarters in Maringue.

31. On 26 October, following informal tripartite discussions in the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambican Defence Forces, the Commission adopted and signed several important documents: (a) Rules of military discipline of the new Mozambican Defence Forces; (b) the staffing table for the Forces' High Command; (c) the structure of the Forces' Joint General Staff; and (d) the working/instruction uniform of the Forces.

III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

32. The humanitarian assistance programme addresses the repatriation of refugees, the demobilization of government and RENAMO troops and their reintegration into society, as well as emergency relief and restoration of essential services in rural areas where returnees and displaced persons are resettling. It also provides for institutional support to Mozambican authorities in charge of emergency management.

33. A year after the signature of the Rome Accord, over 400,000 of the 1.5 million refugees who had found asylum in neighbouring countries have returned to their districts of origin, the vast majority of them from Malawi. In addition to the ongoing operations for returnees from Zambia and Zimbabwe, organized repatriation of some 24,000 refugees from Swaziland began in mid-October 1993.

34. Attention has also focused on the refugee populations in South Africa. With a view to regularizing the status and eventual repatriation of some 250,000 Mozambican refugees in that country, the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees (UNHCR) concluded a basic agreement with the South African Government and signed on 15 October 1993 in Maputo a tripartite agreement under which the two Governments and UNHCR would cooperate in the repatriation of the refugees concerned.

35. With no major breaches of the cease-fire and good harvests, conditions have also improved for the resettlement of internally displaced persons who, during the civil war, congregated around provincial and district centres. In 1992, there were 4 to 5 million internally displaced persons in Mozambique. It is now estimated that as many as 1.2 million have returned to their home areas. The limited capacity of district administrations to respond to the increased demand for basic services has held back an even larger movement. The situation varies considerably from province to province, with resettlement of displaced persons most advanced in the northern region.

36. Apart from keeping a comprehensive record of the delivery of food and non-food relief supplies to populations living in RENAMO areas, the United Nations Office of Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has instituted in each province humanitarian Assistance Committees as a vehicle for expanding contacts between government officials and RENAMO representatives at the provincial level. In these forums, officers of the Government and RENAMO meet with field workers from United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under UNOHAC's chairmanship and carry out joint assessments of the needs of populations in the various districts so that their actions on the ground are coordinated.

37. There has been a significant positive evolution during the past 12 months as regards opening up channels of communication between provincial government agencies and RENAMO authorities, securing access to areas which were earlier out of bounds and obtaining more accurate assessments of the situation prevailing among populations in RENAMO-controlled areas that have not benefited from outside assistance.

38. Where a year ago a seemingly impenetrable wall existed impeding all communication, officials from technical agencies of the Government are now frequently welcomed in districts considered as RENAMO bastions. Thus a recent assessment mission was carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Office of Humanitarian Assistance Coordination in the district of Maringue, the geographical heartland of RENAMO, in the field of health, water supply and sanitation with the participation of several government agencies and NGOs.

39. At the central level, progress has been registered along the same lines. A technical committee continues to meet on a weekly basis to take note of reports of assistance in the preceding week to populations in RENAMO areas and to hear what supplies of food or non-food items are being planned for the coming week. A central tripartite committee on health has also recently been instituted with the participation of officials from the Ministry of Health and RENAMO to make possible the joint planning and implementation of health care programmes.

40. A second mine-clearance operation was launched during the reporting period. In a project jointly financed by Norway and ONUMOZ, 64 demobilized Mozambican soldiers completed their training as deminers and were deployed in the province of Tete, under the supervision of experts from a Norwegian NGO. In the space of

two weeks they cleared a minefield near the village of Changara, removing and destroying 124 anti-personnel mines. The mine-clearance teams have now been relocated to the district of Mutara, in the same province, to clear transit roads and tracks used by refugees returning from Malawi.

41. The first pilot project, funded by the Commission of European Communities, in the Sofala province, has been expanded with five additional mine-clearance teams. A number of other projects, for which financing is already secured, still await formal endorsement of the Cease-fire Commission. These include the large-scale operation to clear 28 priority road stretches for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and relief supplies.

42. The mine-clearance plan includes the establishment of a training centre to provide courses in basic mine clearance, mine-clearance supervision, minefield supervising and mine awareness. The project aims to train 1,500 Mozambican deminers, and is now in an advanced stage of preparation. Military instructors provided by several countries will implement this project. Two instructors from the Netherlands are already in the country to assist in the elaboration of operational plans for the project.

43. The Commission for Reintegration, held its fourth meeting on 15 October 1993 and approved two programmes for the reintegration of the demobilized soldiers. The first programme is designed to assist demobilized soldiers who choose to farm in their home districts, by providing vegetable seeds, agricultural implements and utensils. The second programme provides the framework for identifying training opportunities for demobilized soldiers as well as financing group training or tuition stipends for single trainees, with a variety of training establishments in the country, over a period of years.

44. The Commission also decided to take early steps to open provincial suboffices of the Commission for Reintegration in those provinces where RENAMO has designated its representatives to the Commission for Reintegration and the Government has made housing available for them. The first Commission for Reintegration suboffices will be opened in the provinces of Sofala and Manica, and others will follow as and when the basic prerequisites are in place. Throughout the reporting period tripartite discussions among government and RENAMO representatives, and chaired by the United Nations Office of Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, have been held with a view to reaching agreement on various employment schemes for demobilized soldiers and officers.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

45. Since my last report to the Council (S/26385) and particularly during my visit to Mozambique, significant progress has been made in removing obstacles which had hitherto impeded the full and timely implementation of the peace agreement. As noted above, major agreements have been reached between the Government and RENAMO on, among other things, the assembly and demobilization of RENAMO and government troops as well as the simultaneous disarmament of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops; the composition of the National Elections Commission and the system and time-table for finalizing the Electoral Law; and, the creation of local National Police Affairs Commission subcommittees to monitor the activities of the Mozambican Police. Agreement on

these and other important questions has facilitated the approval by the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission of the revised time-table for the implementation of the peace agreement. I would like to pay tribute to the President of the Republic and the President of RENAMO for the wisdom and flexibility they have shown and for putting the interests of the Mozambican people above all other considerations.

46. During my visit to Maputo, I stressed to both President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama that the United Nations can only facilitate the peace process and that it cannot promote and establish peace without the cooperation of the parties. The political will of the parties to achieve a peaceful settlement must be demonstrated not only with public statements but with concrete action. I also stressed to them that the international community would not invest additional human and material resources and risk lives in peace-keeping operations where such political will did not make a substantive contribution to the peace process. In order to ensure the continued support of the international community in the implementation of the peace process, I urged the two leaders to build on the progress made so that the elections could be held by October 1994, as scheduled.

47. The fulfilment of the terms of the agreements reached by President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during my visit to Mozambique, as well as the decisions taken in their earlier meeting last August, would impose a heavy burden on the financial resources of the Mozambican Government. Future agreements on pending matters could also involve additional costs. In order to absorb RENAMO's representatives into the structures of public administration and to integrate them into the society, adequate support from the international community would be required to supplement the limited budgetary resources available.

48. Equally costly will be RENAMO's efforts to transform itself into a political party. In order to facilitate this process, and in accordance with the general peace agreement, protocol 3, paragraph 7, the United Nations has established a trust fund to which some countries have already made contributions. The projected amount of resources for the Fund is US$ 10 million. As at 26 October 1993, a total amount of US$ 5.8 million has been deposited in the Trust Fund account, the main portion of which has been contributed by the Government of Italy. No additional contributions or pledges to the Trust Fund have been received. A minimum of an additional US$ 5 million should be provided.

49. The Trust Fund has helped to solve some of the administrative and logistic problems related to RENAMO's participation in the structures established by the peace agreements. However, there are expenditures associated with the transformation of RENAMO into a political party that cannot be easily met through a United Nations-administered Fund, on account of the rules and procedures that govern their use. The establishment of complementary funding mechanisms and the provision of additional funds would help in resolving such problems. Although the new mechanisms should not be attached to the United Nations, it should not be difficult to establish adequate coordination links with the existing Fund. In addition, it might be necessary to establish another Trust Fund to support the activities of other political parties after the approval of the electoral law and the establishment of the National Elections Commission.

50. Recent developments in Mozambique have placed the peace process on a solid footing and greatly improved the prospects for full and timely implementation of the general peace agreement. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the existing mandate of ONUMOZ until the holding of elections in October 1994, taking into account the additional considerations contained in paragraphs 15, 24 and 26 above. At the same time, I believe that the status of ONUMOZ should be thoroughly reviewed periodically, at least every three months, and that the further commitment of the international community should be contingent upon clear and timely progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, in accordance with the revised time-table.

51. I wish to place on record my appreciation to my Special Representative, the Force Commander and to the entire staff of ONUMOZ for their dedicated efforts to implement their mandate and bring peace to Mozambique. I should also like to express my appreciation to the NGO community for their valuable contribution in the humanitarian field.